

Poetry.

IN THE WOODS.

an eagle in sultry hollows,
in altitude quiet, in sullying heat,
in dusty wings the birds find shelter,
luring the flocks that line the street.
The town with wail of wind and steam,
and wail of quiet and silver voices
from a forest camp by a crystal stream.
I travel the ways of town and city,
traveling in commerce and world wide
the toil or hapless to human plow,
and toil are given to their toil.
Pasture arms of fiery spruce,
over the waters that glide beneath,
And marsh flowers by a quiet stream,
infold their sweets in a golden sheath,
And a little canoe of fairy lightness,
floats silent down the limpid stream,
where the world lies in its snowy white.
Overhangs the ripples that glint and gleam,
green and sweet are forest shrubs,
the fragrant couch with the stars above,
As the frosty morn marches to dulcet numbers
through dreamland valleys of song and love.
For ever night a Dorian goddess,
Gives into camp by her like song,
Leaves traces of starry bower
She rests in the quiet night long.

She is a gentle soul, a weary singer,
And a spirit in every pine,
With a gentle poise, w
About my spirits in every pine.
On emerald banks thick sown with pansies
We lie away the dreamy time,
And she decorates our soul with woodland flowers
that sprout and blossom in rustic rhyme.
What a life is this, the laurel guineas,
Owes she more than that is held in debt?
I am rebuked and prompt within me,
And have no spite for the "greener leaf."
The leafy boughs I have no quarrel,
I envy no bough's worth of bays,
I know it is mine to take the laurel,
And the "green leaf" that hangs and plays.
Praised I am because I have won and debt
Dreadful chill east wind that searches
My sheltered clothing in cold and wet,
In well content'd the golden hours,
A few gay hours, will only hold;
For I wealth was the highest earthly dower
I want I should have more land and gold,
And rest in the faith that each good fellow
Will sometime dwelt in another land
Whose hearts that are generous, true and
Will know each other, and understand.
—From the Admire for October.

Farm and Household.

Horse Humanity.

The Turf, Field and Farm tells this beautiful incident: The intelligent horse very often sympathizes with animals in distress. About a year ago a dog was set upon by a crowd of cruel boys and pelted with sticks and stones. The poor dog had given no offense; but this mattered not. He tried to escape from his tormentors, and had nearly succeeded in doing so, when a stone hurled with great violence struck him on the forehead, bruising the flesh and fracturing the bone. The animal howled pitifully, but none of his persecutors vented on himself. Having injured him they turned carelessly and coldly away, and left him to his fate. The dog limped into the stable of Mr. Edward Kilpatrick, moaning pitifully. In one stall a colt was well fed young horses, and ordinary jingle geese. The distress of the dog seemed to move the heart of the horse to pity. He bent his head, caressed the canine, and carefully inspected the broken leg. Then with his fore feet he pushed some straw into one corner of his stall, and made a soft bed on which the dog was induced to lay himself down. A close and affectionate intimacy was at once established between the horse and the dog. The horse was being largely fed on grain, and one day, on relaying the stalls, the dog, who might have been hungry, and, thinking the dog might be hungry too, crept up to his master, caught the canine by the neck, and with his teeth lifted him into the trough or box. The dog fell to with a hearty will, which showed that his hunger was great, and that his gratitude was equal to his appetite. Days and weeks passed, and the dog and horse continued firm friends. The brain maddened them both, and the invalid, strong and fat, sat on the wholesome diet. At night the two animals, thus strangely brought together, slept in the most loving manner. The horse would arrange a soft bed for the dog, and then lay down and tenderly incircle the canine form with one of his fore legs. It is seldom that such a beautiful and authentic incident is brought to our notice. The horse showed for the unfortunate more of that feeling which we term humanity than did the dozen, lusty youths, who were presumed to walk in the image of their God. Nay, it took the poor victim of man's persecution to its heart and home, and tenderly nursed the same back to health and strength. We claim to be practical rather than sentimental; still we cannot resist the thought that the horse revealed more evidence of a divine spirit than did the rude boys, who receive credit for having immortal souls. While they reviled and persecuted, they played the part of the good Samaritan; and in so doing he developed a power of thought and intelligence no broad to occupy the contracted sphere of what we commonly call instinct. The horse reasoned, and then acted like a Christian.

Fattening Sheep in Winter.

In the Eastern States and especially in New York, many farmers increase the fertility of their farms and add to their cash balance by the Winter fattening of sheep. They are purchased wherever cheapened, and are fully fed until fat; but this does not mean what we at the West usually consider fat, but it means that they are really fat, as much as the best stall fed bullocks. It is true this takes good barns and strict attention to cleanliness, food and water; and it costs.

Very few feeders in the West lose time and money in allowing their stock cattle, hogs and sheep, to cease growing in the Fall. Nay, much stock intended for fattening absolutely lose flesh before they begin to get grain. This is all wrong. If sheep have been losing flesh in the Fall, it will be more difficult to regain the lost weight in days kept among the sheep, than to fatten them again. The money is surely better spent during the months of October and November, and then carrying them along during the rest of the time one keeps them; for the animal being in good condition as to fat, early in the season, there is not so much waste, during the ensuing cold weather, for the simple reason that the animal being fleshy is not so susceptible to the influence of cold weather.

The feed has a simple problem to solve; and this is, how most cheaply to

carry the flock through the Winter and have them come out in the best possible condition in the Spring, and to make money both on wool and carcass, especially, feed cost, with sheep, always keeping, fully and evenly, up to their high standard, so that they may fatten right along, they are sure to do so, though this fall is pretty sure to do so, and gain from delicious feeding. Indeed, wool buyers will often be enabled to tell just how many times a sheep has fallen off during the growth of the wool, by the indications therein.

Every feeder who has handled them knows that there is great difference in the cost of fattening sheep which are wintered, and those which are not. Wintered sheep require more attention, in comparison with those which go into yards in good order. If sheep have been losing flesh during the latter part of the Fall, it requires considerable effort to bring them back when cold weather comes. To do this, good shelter must be had, and an abundance of the most nutritious food. On the other hand, if they have been steadily gaining during the same period, it requires much less feeding through the Winter to put them in good marketable condition in the spring.

Good feeders know this fact. They will not buy lean sheep in the Winter, unless they cannot get them in good fettle. They know the cost of getting them too well. They know the cost of changes to butchering, and more than to keep them in constant condition. It is economy to begin feeding grain to lambs as soon as the first of October — before. If the pastures are good, so much the better; but feed grain certainly and constantly, and the rate at which the sheep will fatten will be satisfactory. The feed need not be heavy, but it will be found that more weight will be gained from a bushel of corn in the Fall, on grass, than if fed in the Winter, and in barrels, and in ropes with hay and straw.

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